See page 12 for the most important announces ment ever made by us to

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LETTERS OF CHAS. A. DANA.

Terse, Telling Reports to War Department from the Front.

> III. AFTER CHICKAMAUGA.

Occupation of Chattanooga Begun. Rosecrans's Men Confident-Bragg's Portentous Display-Union Leader Determines to "Fight it Out"-Responsibility for Chickamauga.

[COPYRIGHT.] UR LAST WEEK'S INSTALL ment of telegrams from Charles A. Dana to the Secretary of War ended with those sent from Chattanooga, on the afternoon of Sept. 21, 1862, the day after the battle of Chickamauga had ended, and while Gen. Thomas was still standing sternly at bay at Rossville Gap, and offering the rebels a renewal of the battle, which they declined to accept.

That night Gen. Thomas withdrew into Chattanooga, and the real occupation began. The next afternoon Dana telegraphed the Secretary of War:

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 22; 3 p. m. Whole army withdrew into this place last night without difficulty, leaving only necessary outposts and parties of observation. The troops arrived here about midnight in wonderful spirits, considering their excessive

fatigues and heavy losses. They have been working all day improvising rifle-pits. Line of defense is about three miles long, crossing the peninsula some two miles from its extremity. It includes two redoubts erected by rebels, and is pretty strong, though much weakened by a blunder made by somebody in pushing McCook's wing half mile forward of line designed by Chief Engineer Morton. This cannot be remedied to-day, but if possible mistake repaired to-night.

McCook holds the right, that noble old

helo Thomas the center, the weakest part of the line, and Crittenden the left. The enemy have been approaching all morning in three columns, resisted by our advance parties, but the artillery firing has now drawn very near and battle may be fought before dark. Rosecrans estimates our effectnumbers are hardly so great as that.

There are provisions here for 15 days. Mass of cavalry under Mitchell has been sent across river to guard the road to Bridgeport watching fords above here. Mitchell will there find forage for horses, of which none is

way over Lookout Mountain. How large force enemy brings here, you know as well as we. He was awfully slaughtered on Sunday, but certainly outreinforcements. Our losses on that awful day are still uncertain. Four thousand wounded have already been sent hence to

Rousseau's Division, estimates his loss in prisoners at 2,000, though his line never flinched. This army looks anxiously for reinforcements. No signs of approach of Burnside.

As Dana says, the Army of the Cumberland had no idea that it was whipped. A small portion of it had been cut off from the main body, and terribly handled, but the remainder had successfully repulsed every one of the enemy's most savage assaults, and though they had suffered very severely, they felt confident they had punished the enemy terribly. They were as full of fight as ever, and quite confident of the result should the rebels renew the attack. From what Dana says in a dispatch sent on the evening of the same day, Gen. Rosecrans was not so confident as were the men under him:

6 p. m.-Rosecrans is considering question of retreat from here. I judge that he thinks that unless he can have assurance of ample reinforcements within one week the attempt to hold this place will be much more disastrous than retreat. That part of the army which was routed on Sunday is much demoralized. If you have any advice to give it should come to night.

EOSECRANS STIFFENED UP.

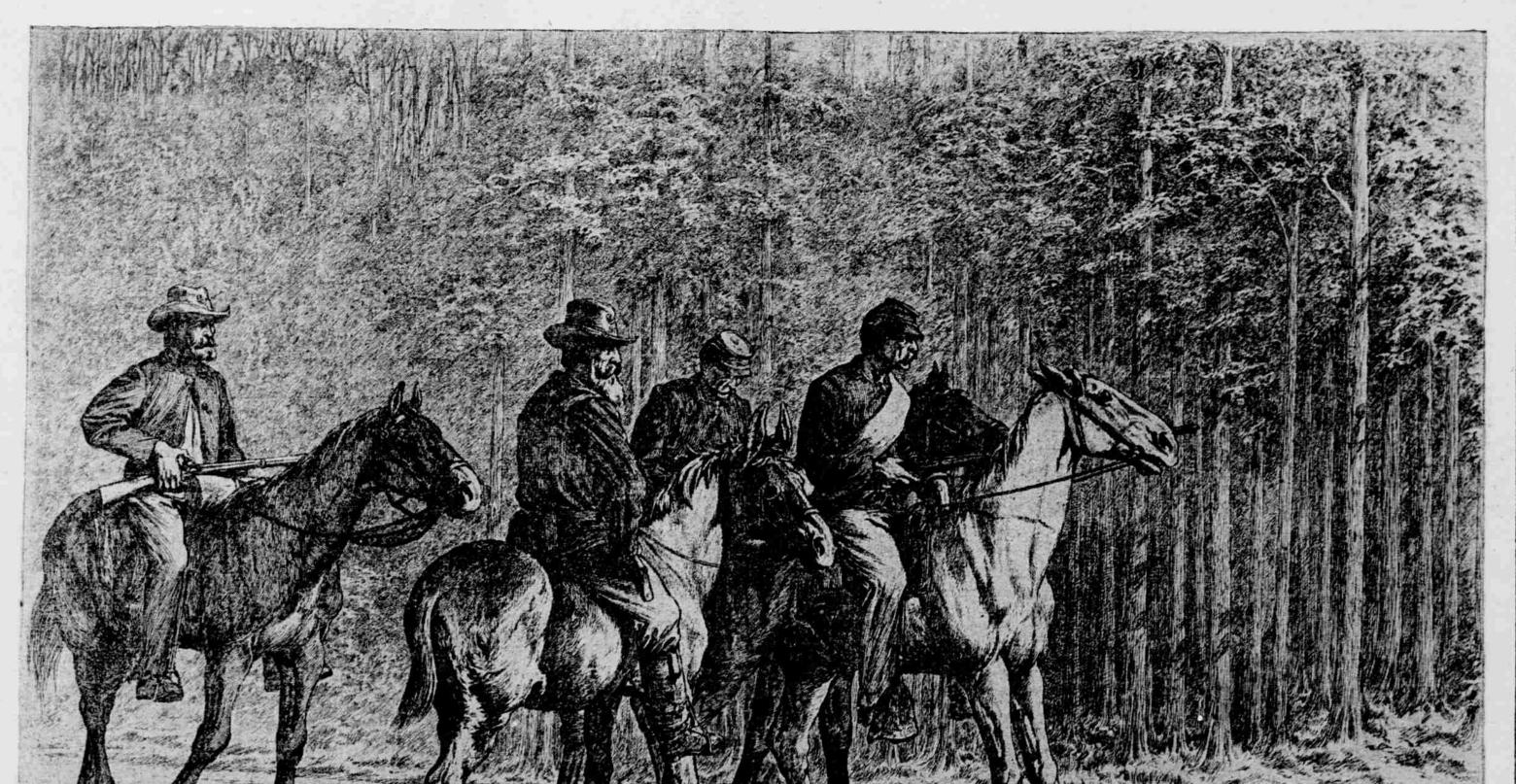
It would seem probable that some hint of Rosecrans's discouragement got cut, and that there was such an energetic protest from everybody against giving | the 1st Ohio, which he commanded at Bull up Chattanooga, that Rosecrans changed his mind during the next three hours, | Was promoted to Brigadier General Sept. 3, and decided to stay and fight it out, though it seemed inevitable that the rebels would renew the battle at once. Later in the evening Dana telegraphed:

9:30 p. m.-Rosecrans has determined to fight it out here at all hazards. The official returns show the army to consist of 35,000 effectives. There are here 10 days' full rations, sufficient for 20 days in case of need. Besides, it will be difficult for enemy to interfere with our hauling from Bridgeport via and he was relieved, and spent the next Jasper. Of ammunition there is enough here | year in Washington "waiting orders." He for two days' hard fighting in field, and this will last much longer behind rifle-pits. The enemy will most probably attack in Brigadict-General in 1890; to Major-General

A GRAND BLUFF.

Gen. Bragg made a grand "bluff" on

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.



"THE BUMMERS."

A Cautious Halt .- "They're Journies, sure as yer born, boys."

there had been "foraging parties," but they were regular, well-ordered expeditions, sent out for a definite purpose, which they executed and returned to camp. There had been private raids for such provisions as could be found in ives at 30,000 besides cavalry, but I fear our the country, which were sternly repressed and severely punished when detected, in the early years of the war, under theirs. the "rebel onion-patch-guarding" policy of McClellan and Buell. Their successors were less rigorous. The army had been steadily growing up to the policy of "living off the

country" when Sherman started from Atlanta to Savannah, and it became part of his policy in that great raid. But little fighting was anticipated-at least in the interior. The greatest danger was that the army might be via Jasper, and to strengthen Wilder, who is starved. To prevent this Gen. Sherman outlined a "swath" through the State, 60 miles wide, from which he Savannah. Fortunately this was only necessary in the capture of Fort McAllister, which they took in "one-two-three" proposed to draw supplies. Every morning details of men went out from each regiment to scour the country and 1 order. bring in all available food for man and beast. The crops had just been harvested, and were collected in barns and cribs where they would be most available. Then the "Bummer" developed in all his glory. The whole front of

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 23; 7 a. m.

The "Bummers" came into existence and fame during Sherman's March to the Sea. Previous to that time | barns, while the "Bummers" made sure that there would be no interference, by savagely attacking and whipping everything that made a show of fight, whether it was Wheeler's cavalry, Gov. Joe Brown's militia, or Hardee's solid infantry. It did not matter how many there were of the enemy, they would raise a yell and charge. The sound would bring to their assistance all the other bummers within hearing, and the victory scarcely ever failed to be

A thousand thrilling stories could be told of their reckless deviltry, their wild courage, their dashing battles. They were passionately fond of well-filled smoke-houses, bee-hives, and cool stores of butter and sweet milk, but still more passionately fond of a stirring set-to with "all enemies and opposers whatsoever." They made the March to the Sea a triumphant success, and then gathered into solid ranks again for assaulting the fortifications around

They deployed again for the great march through the Carolinas. This was not as much of a picnic as the march through Georgia, for it was now Winter, with its storms, its rains, its swollen rivers, and fathomless mud. Only cavalry remaining on this side are 60 miles was covered with squads of adventurous, dashing men, long inured to war, fearing nothing on the face of The country was much poorer, the enemy more numerous and stubborn. There was vastly more hardship, personal Minty's Brigade, in front toward Rossville and Missionary Ridge, and Watkins's Brigade,

The "Bummers" usually started out on foot, but they speedily mounted themselves on as good horseflesh cursion through Georgia.

The "Bummers" usually started out on foot, but they speedily mounted themselves on as good horseflesh cursion in the Grand Review the men who attracted the most attention left behind by Mitchell, and now making its as the country afforded. They started the mountains with his of their comrades marching in the columns, the wagons came along behind and emptied the cribs and and received the greatest applause were Sherman's dauntless "Bummers."

threatening array, and demonstrated all attack. It was a very anxious day at numbers this army even if he has received no along the line. The formation of the and around Chattanooga. Dana teleground was such as to enable him to graphed early in the morning: make a most portentous show of his strength to the beleaguered Army of Gen. King, commanding brigade of Regu- ; the Cumberland, cooped up in its hurlars, went into action with 1,600, brought riedly-constructed works on the banks of field. Please repeat. ont only 450. He lost two battalions, taken the Tennessee. It was such a display as front along our whole line. The troops rested would have frightened men of less iron | well last night, and are greatly refreshed.

in their blood than those of the Army of | Everything ready.

MAJ.-GEN. A. McD. McCook

was born in Ohio, and graduated from

West Point in 1852. He was a Captain in

the 3d U. S. in 1861, and became Colonel of

Run, and received a brevet of Major in the

Regular Army for gallantry in that action.

1861; commanded a brigade at Mill Springs,

He was promoted to Major-General, U. S. V.,

he held in the battles of Perryville and Stone

River. His actions were not satisfactory

but he received the brevet of Brigadier

General. His command was subsequently

styled the Twentieth Corps, which he led

on the Chickamauga campa'gn. His con-

duct was more unsatisfactory than ever,

resigned from the volunteers, Oct. 21, 1865.

and became Licutenant-Colonel, 26th U. S.

He was promoted to Colonel in 1880; to

in 1891, and was retired in 1895. He represented the United States Army at the

coronation of the Czar.

July 17, 1862, and assigned to the command of the Right Wing, Fourteenth Corps, which

the enemy has suffered quite as severely as The first great object of the campaign, the possession of Chattanooga and the Tennessee line, still remains in our hands, and can be held by this army for from 15 to 20 days against all efforts of the enemy, unless he should receive reinforcements of overwhelming strength. But to render our hold here perfectly safe no time should be lost in pashing 20,000 to 25,000 efficient troops to Bridgeport. If such reinforcements can be got there in season everything is safe, and this place-indispensable alike to the defense of Tennessee and as the base of future operations in Georgia-will remain ours. yet imminent, but confidence was in- the facts.

creasing. Dana telegraphed:

1:30 p. m.-Enemy still slowly advancing three columns, but no attack yet. Our riflepits are now strong, and every preparation complete as possible considering shoriness of time. Ammunition-train of 50 wagons from Bridgeport has arrived, increasing our supply

terior line of defenses, so that 5,000 to 10,000 troops can hold the place and rest of army move wherever needed. This will probably be accomplished to-night Official report received from Burnside's

Orders have been given to construct an in-

advance, which was at Athens night before last. Mass of his forces far behind that and a division at Shiloh, where he received place. Rosecrans advises Burnside to come a brevet as Colonel in the Regular Army. here by road on the north side Tennessee

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHICKAMAUGA.

As noon passed without an attack, the belief that one would be made diminished rapidly, and an opportunity was given to think of other things. Dana took ad- telegraphs: vantage of this to discuss the events of the terrible days on the banks of the Chickamauga:

2 p. m.-After careful study of the disaster to our right wing on Sunday, I am of opinion that it arose from the following causes:

First, great numerical superiority of the enemy. Second, the too great extent and consequent thinness of our line. Third, and Sept. 23, to get our army to evacuate the Cumberland. But these remembered in its results the most fatal of all, the dis-Chattanooga, and put itself behind the their successful defense of Snodgrass obedience of orders of Gen. McCook in placing cover of the Tennessee River. He Hill, and stood with frm countenances. farther to the right than he had been directed, massed his superior forces in a very Bragg remembered it, too, and did not thus elongating the line still farther.

Your dispatch to me yesterday was lost before reaching me, while I was absent in the tack was tremendous, and resulted in our to-day. rout. Sheridan, who joined Davis on the latter's right, and formed the right extremity of our line, was also engaged in moving by 11:30 a. m.-The net result of the camthe flank at double-quick time and in line of battle, when Davis broke. Sheridan had not paign thus far is that we hold Chattanooga time to halt, and attempted to convert his and the line of Tennessee River. It is true movement into a charge, but it failed, of this result has been attended by a great battle with heavy losses, but it is certain that course, and his men became routed also. Had McCook taken the right place in the morning his movement to the left, passing peated are: "With the electrical courage of over a shorter distance, would sooner have a Ney." My cipher clerk, myself, shall be been completed and Davis and Sheridan I more careful. would not have been taken in flank and routed. These two Generals, however, reas they; but McCook and Crittenden, look after their troops till Monday. True they were tired, but so were those who re-Sunday afternoon, in which Granger would

READY FOR AN ATTACK.

If Bragg really intended to attack, the golden moment for it was the moment that his army arrived before Chattanooga. Then it might have had a chance of success. But he seems to right, and in the very act of this withdrawal have hoped that he could scare Rosecrans out of Chattanooga, without fighting. But every hour that he delayed | committed another and a more pregnant error

less. The moment that the Army of the Cumberland made its commander understand that it proposed to stay in gerous blunderhead McCook, who always in the Mexican war, and was appointed a Chattanooga, it began to strain every imperils everything. nerve to put itself in the best condition for defense. It made such good use of Cumberland, not being attacked, took the two days that Bragg allowed it, as up the offensive itself, and the result of to make its works so strong that it be- a reconnoissance infused the belief that came eager for Bragg to make an attack. Bragg did not really intend to attack. of Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. On the morning of Sept. 24, Dana

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 24; 8 a. m. Your telegrams of last night and this morning received. Have no further doubt about this place; it will hold out. Indeed, it has now been made so strong that it can only be taken by regular siege. The labors of this army for last 48 hours have been herculean. As soon as Hooker arrives and Sherman and Hurlbut make their appearance in Tuscumbia Valley, it will be able to resume the offensive irresistibly.

11 a. m. -No attack yet. Division rebel

Fourth, the attempt of Rosecrans to rein- Lookout Mountain yesterday and compelled force the left wing when Thomas reported it a regiment Rosecrans had left at Summ-rhad been forced to fall back. In this at- town, on the head of mountain, to guard tempt he necessarily had to move troops from | signal station to retire. Another rebel colthe right, the whole reserve being already en- umn on Missionary Ridge on east side Chatgaged. While this movement was taking tanooga Valley, and no doubt mass of their the offensive. Dana reports: place the enemy suddenly fell upon Davis as infantry is in that valley in front of us. he was marching by the left flank. The at- Rosecrans will make reconnoissance in force

With our present defenses it is very desirable they should attack us.

THE BLUNDERS OF CHICKAMAUGA. By noon Dana had leisure to return to the consideration of Chickamauga, and dispatches:

12 m.-Words telegram 21st von desire re-

In my report yesterday upon causes of Sunday's disaster to our right wing I omitted mained and rallied their men, as did Van to mention, under my second head, that, be-Cleve, who was almost as badly dissolved fore the battle began, Rosecrans evidently saw that his line was too long, and then attwo corps commanders, made their way tempted to shorten it. To this end he withhere and slept here all night, and did not drew Negley's Division from the place assigned to it, between Reynolds and Brannan, and placed Negley as a support, behind mained and fought the glorious battle of | Baird, on the extreme left. The gap thus made in the line he filled by moving Branseem to have been right when he pronounced nan, Johnson and Wood to the left, leaving the enemy defeated and urged Thomas to dis- a gap which he intended to fill by crowding regard Rosecrans's order to retire on the ground | Davis and Sheridan likewise to the left, which By noon the prospects of attack were that latter was at Chattanooga ignorant of would have made the whole line shorter by the extent of one division.

But before this operation could be completed the battle became so hot that, instead of filling this gap in the manner he had intended, he had to precipitate Van Cleve's Division into it, thus leaving himself no reserves and no means of reinforcing the left wing, except by withdrawing forces from his

the enemy fell upon him. It is plain that having committed an error in too much extending his line originally, he striking rendered his attempt more hope- in the mode of contracting it which he

The fatal consequences of these errors might have been escaped but for the act of that dan-

During the day the Army of the In the evening Dana telegraphs:

8:30 p. m.-Reconnoissance in force to-day shows enemy encamped on Chattanooga Creek along base Lookout Mountain. Probably other camps east of Missionary Ridge on Chickamauga. No other places near here where an army can find water. No distinct evidence rebels intend attack Chattanooga. nor is it certain all Bragg's army is here, nor are there any signs he is moving elsewhere.

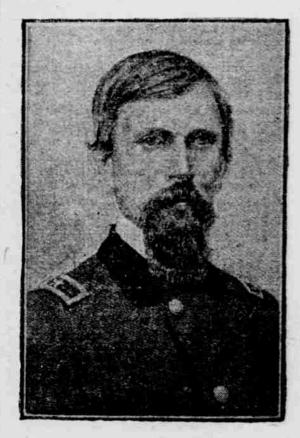
TWO MORE QUIET DAYS.

The movements of the next two days realize how powerful was the force Creek by reconnoissance yesterday has been cavalry advanced from Stevens's Gap on which attacked them, and which was

come up, and then they could resume as he could bear away.

Published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, of New York.

Снаттанооба, Sept. 25; 10:30 а. т. No demonstration from enemy. A Captain of our cavalry out on scouting expedition with 35 men came in last night, making his and was not seen till he reached infantry pickets at west base of ridge, and there he dashed through, losing four men. He re-



MAJ.-GEN. THOS. L. CRITTENDEN was born in Kentucky, and the son of Senator John J. Crittenden, of that State. He was L'eutenant-Colonel of the 3d Ky Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Sept. 27, 1861, and did fine service in developing the Union sentiment in Kentucky and raising troops. He was promoted to Major-General July 17, 1862, and commanded the Left Wing of the Army of the Cumberland at Stone River, for which he received a brevet His command was afterward officially designated the Twenty first Corps, and as such he led it in the Chattanooga campaign. He was relieved from command after Chickamauga, and spent some months in Washington waiting orders. He commanded a division for a short time in the Army of the Potomac. He was appointed Colonel of the 32d U. S., and retired in 1881.

ports the Chickamauga Valley full of rebels Evidently gross of rebel army is there. McCook reports this morning from our right that noise of wagons and artillery moving was heard during the night. He confirmed this. The army began to thinks rebel force discovered on Chattanooga

(Continued on third page)

"THE AMERICAN CONFLICT."

Leading Incidents and Episodes of the War of the Rebellion.

> III. JOHN BROWN.

A Short-Lived Triumph--Brown Might Have Escaped, but Lingered in Harper's Ferry-Assailed by Federal and State Troops-The Trial-Brown's Defense.

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HE PASSENGER TRAIN that sped eastward from Harper's Ferry, by Brown's permission, in the early morning of Monday, Oct. 17, left that place completely in the military possession of the insurrectionists. They held, without dispute, the Arsenal, with its offices. workshops, and grounds. Their sentinels stood on guard at the bridges and principal corners, and were seen walking up and down the streets.

Every workman who ignorantly approached the Armory, as day dawned, was seized and imprisoned, with all other ed capable of makwhite males w eight o'clock, the ing any trouble number of prison d been swelled to 60-odd, and the work was still pro-

But it was no longer entirely onesided. The white Virginians, who had arms, and who remained unmolested in their houses, prepared to use them. Soon after daybreak, as Brown's guards were bringing two citizens to a halt, they were fired on by a man named Turner, and, directly afterward, by a grocer named Boerly, who was instantly killed by the return fire.

Several Virginians soon obtained possession of a room overlooking the Armory gates, and fired thence at the sentinels who guarded them, one of whom fell dead, and another-Brown's son Watson -was mortally wounded. Still, throughout the forenoon, the liberators remained masters of the town. There were shots fired from one side or the other at intervals, but no more casualties reported.

The prisoners were by turns permitted to visit their families under guard, to give assurance that they still lived and were kindly treated. Had Brown few followers, he might still have done so, though with a much slenderer chance still in front of them, but which they of impunity than if he had, according had fought to a standstill. Hopes were to his original plan, decamped at midstill entertained that Burnside would night, with such arms and ammunition

Why he lingered, to brave inevitable destruction, is not certain; but it may fairly be presumed that he had private assurances that the negroes of the surrounding country would rise at the first way through Bragg's camps on Chickamauga east of Missionary Ridge. Led by a shrewd tidings of his movement, and come guide he came through by-ways in the woods, | flocking to his standard; and he class

to court the desperate chances of maining where arms and ammunition for all could abundanty be had. T he afterward said that he had a enough already, either on or about premises; but, if so, why seize Harper's Ferry at all?

HIS DOOM SEALED.

At all events, if his doom was already sealed, his delay at least hastened it. Half an hour after noon, a militia force. 100 strong, arrived from Charlestown, the County-seat, and were rapidly disposed so as to command every available exit from the place. In taking the Shenandoah bridge, they killed one of the insurgents, and captured William Thompson, a neighbor of Brown at Elba, unwounded.

The rifle works were next attacked, and speedily carried, being defended by five insurgents only. These attempted to cross the river, and four of them succeeded in reaching a rock in the middle of it, whence they fought with 200 Virginians, who lined either bank, until two of them were dead, and a third mortally wounded, when the fourth surrendered.

Kagi, Brown's Secretary of War, was one of the killed. William H. Leeman. one of Brown's Captains, being pursued by scores, plunged into the river, a Virginian wading after him. Leeman turned round, threw up his empty hands, and cried, "Don't shoot!" The Virginian fired his pistol directly in the youth's face-he was but 22-and shattered his head into fragments.

SURROUNDED BY ENEMIES. By this time, all the houses around the Armory buildings were held by the Virginians. Capt. Turner, who had fired the first shot in the morning, was killed by the sentinel at the Arsenal gate, as he was raising his rifle to fire. Here Dangerfield Newby, a Virginia slave, and Jim, one of Col. Washington's negroes, with a free negro, who had lived on Washington's estate, were shot dead; and Oliver Brown, another of the old man's sons, being hit by a ball, came inside of the gate, as his brother Watson had done,